

No. 1

1	Singapore Agriculture
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Singaporean. Symplocos

The island of Singapore is situated about 80 miles of the north of the Equator. Lat.

103° 51' Long. This being the Southernmost point of the Malayan archipelago, being surrounded by a number of islets, it enjoys an equable & healthy & less stormy climate scarcely experience rough storms & weather peculiar to Island climate. The island is 27 miles in length & 24 miles in width. The area of 640 square miles. The

Separated as it is by the Straits of Johore and its coast being less touchable or accessible in the island; it has a very good marine communication — and in expensive water transport for the transport of produce either imported or exported for transshipment.

The Govt have spent much money in the official body the Singapore Harbour Board on the erection of dykes, wharves & quays for the conveniences of unloading of cargo & the embarking of passengers.

The topography of the island is rough mountains or small hills & dunes are seen all over the island. The highest hill is Bukit Timah & the largest is

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But Kit Pangang. ~~The~~ There is
some good plain ~~up~~ in valleys. Which are
principally covered with vegetable gardens.

Two big rivers, Kalang & Siapok are
the mostly used water through farmed
by the Chinese Kots (Boats) all the whole

Most part of the island is covered with
jungle which is being cut away & cleared
every day & plantations formed out of the
land.

The Post is very careful about
the ~~whole~~ ^{dissemination} for it might

all and diminished the rainfall. which has been
decreased in ~~the~~ during the course
of the investigation in ~~the~~ due to afforestation
the rainfall is 99-120

Near the Mallang river reservoir
which supplies the city with water.

remains the highland ridge. The valley
is not so difficult to ascend as
much more so as they said & thus to
safeguard the high ridge with town

The area of the whole island is 378 sq. miles
of which only 65,000 acres are planted
1/4 of the whole.

They may be taken in the forest
or under vegetable gardens &
residences.

It was first under virgin
forest but after being exploited it was
set down on what we see now is the
secondary forest.

It was expected that all
different phases of appearance from the
remains in different parts of the
island's jungles, to have passed through
many evolutions.

all the first records are recorded
according to the last Director of Fisheries
is that of Gambier in 1800-1860.

There was a boom in the commodity when
much part of the wheat was lost and the crop

On juncus side we still see the remains of
Gambier's cult.

II This ~~period~~ was followed by Coconut
period ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~accordance~~ ⁱⁿ accordance to the then boom of
The whole ~~East~~ Malay Archipelago -
was electrified with Coconut

[illegible]

The wild yam (*Dioscorea*) which may
 acts drama & seems to have passed
 through many evolutionary changes
 The gambier period is a good one to be
 1890-1900 was succeeded by
 Coconut & finally it is now
 pineapple & rubber cultivation. It
 has been in recent years replaced
 by rubber which is a great success.

The change of these things can
 still be seen in the parts of the island, the
 Tagalog, Ilocos, Pampanga, etc.
 from the old to the new with the change
 position of the war the working factories

In some parts where the new
 cultivation is recent and the plants
 the old still & it is a common
 the change from the old to the new
 the side does not seem to be well
 as far as the things are concerned,
 as far as the things are concerned,

Coconut Cultivation moreover leaves
 its traces in the old & new
 plants can be seen in the old & new
 Gambier has been practically a non entity.

Pineapples is seen on hills in the old & new
 and the young wild plants

3 in young rubber para is to be uprooted
 when the main crop is 3 to 4 years old.
 With all these evolutionary changes
 naturally a question arises as to the
 the nature of the soil.

The island dates its existence emerged
 out of the sea. The soil is made
 of sand & clay. The soil is very sandy
 sandstones confirm that it is a very sandy
 being made of the lower strata of a
 of the mountain.

The soil is very stiff & sandy
 of a lot of small
 sandy particles. White clay is seen
 in a few places & clay schists in another
 sandy soil in the third place.

Peaty soil are common in
 in places where the rubber
 is collected & water surface does not
 reach. These soil have been partially
 cultivated with a good drainage the trees
 grow well though the trees
 for the time being.

over 250-260 days of a small range of
 temperature. The vegetation growth is
 rapid. The most trees here grow native and
 evergreen. The crops planted on a suitable
 ground produce with little or all attention
 long of foliage & this is not found here to
 say that the cultural conditions are
 satisfactory in the most important.

[illegible]

which are very rare &
A ractically not. most by the Chinese & Malays
who are with the people of the island
men - who are upland & to the mountains
of the island - the of the island.

Work cattle ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~used~~ ^{used} for draught purposes, especially in
sowing and reaping. ~~They are~~ ^{They are} ~~used~~ ^{used} for
farming. The ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~common~~ ^{common} ~~implement~~ ^{implement} which either a Chamanian
or a Tamil or a Malabar uses for all work of
cultivation - from beating a piece of land ~~for~~

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Impoena aquatica, for various food,
 Luffa acutangula (21501) Small
 Cucurbitaceae. Bengals - Peas, cabbages.

* It is wonder to see, that in some places
 the vegetables growing in cement like soil
 the Peas are nicely trained on slabs in
 arched rows set like like cement. Cabbages
 grow on a height of 6-9 inches & fruit & soil -
 the 4 cent of the foliage & branches is very little.
 Brassica at olivaca & cabbage - the
 a Chinese gardening covering an area over
 5-6 acres. were growing ^{a soil which would} ~~the~~ ^{12 to}
 have been ~~under~~ outright condemned by
 even an ~~other~~ inexperienced farmer & still
 they grow & make profit. ^{very early}

Sweet potatoes grow & flower ~~very early~~
 Tobacco is the most pliable plant